

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, in view of the present amendment and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-9, 11-16, 19, 21-23, 26, and 27 are currently pending. Claim 27 has been added by the present amendment. New Claim 27 is supported by the originally filed specification and does not add new matter.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 1-5, 22, 23, and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/007369 to Saravanan (hereinafter “the ‘369 application”) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0163372 to Kolsy (hereinafter “the ‘372 application”), further in view of the Webmaster reference (“JavaScript and AJAX, Force Many Pages into Frames”); Claim 6 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 applications, further in view of the Webmaster reference and U.S. Patent No. 6,865,593 to Reshef et al. (hereinafter “the ‘593 patent”); Claim 7 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 applications, further in view of the Webmaster reference, the ‘593 patent, and U.S. Patent No. 5,875,443 to Nielson (hereinafter “the ‘443 patent”); Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 patents, further in view of the Webmaster reference, the ‘593 patent, the ‘443 patent, and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0131316 to Brown et al. (hereinafter “the ‘316 application”); Claim 9 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 application, further in view of the Webmaster reference and U.S. Patent No. 6,470,338 to Rizzo et al. (hereinafter “the ‘338 patent”); Claims 11-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 applications, further in view of the Webmaster reference and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0107699 to Rivera et al. (hereinafter “the ‘699

application”), further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0014479 to Shafron et al. (hereinafter “the ‘479 application”); Claim 19 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 applications, further in view of the Webmaster reference and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0037261 to Meffert et al. (hereinafter “the ‘261 application”); and Claim 21 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 applications, further in view of the Webmaster reference and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0029521 to Matsuda et al. (hereinafter “the ‘521 application”).

Claim 1 is directed to an information providing apparatus for providing prescribed information to a user terminal, comprising a frame page creator configured to create a frame page requested from the user terminal, the frame page having a plurality of frames, the frame page creator including (1) a loading page module configured to extract an argument from a first URL transmitted from the user terminal, create a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames, and a display mode of another of the frames, and transmit the created loading page to the user terminal; and (2) a frame page module configured to receive a second URL supplied from the user terminal, the second URL including a second argument that includes at least part of the argument in the loading page, and to create the frame page specifying a content of said plurality of frames to be displayed, according to the argument in the loading page.

Regarding the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the Office Action asserts that the ‘369 application discloses everything in Claim 1 with the exception of the argument, and to create a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames and a display mode of another of the frames, and a second URL supplied from the user terminal, the second URL

including a second argument based on the argument in the loading page, and relies on the '372 application and the Webmaster reference to remedy those deficiencies.

The '369 application is directed to a network navigation method including the steps of receiving page instructions for displaying a first web page, wherein the page instructions include frame instructions for displaying an application on the first web page. Further, the '369 application discloses that the network navigation method includes the step of receiving new page instructions for displaying a second web page, determining that the second web page includes the application, and formatting the second web page for display based on the new page instructions and the application instructions, if the second web page includes the application. Applicants note that the '369 application discloses a conventional JAVA frame page.

However, as admitted in the outstanding Office Action, the '369 application fails to disclose a loading page module configured to extract an argument from a first URL transmitted from the user terminal, create a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames, and a display mode of another of the frames, as recited in Claim 1. Further, the Office Action admits that the '369 application fails to disclose a frame page module configured to received a second URL supplied from the user terminal, the second URL including a second argument based on the argument in the loading page, and to create the frame page specifying a content of the plurality of frames to be displayed, as recited in Claim 1. In particular, Applicants respectfully submit that the '369 application fails to disclose that the second URL includes a second argument that includes at least a part of the argument in the loading page, as recited in Claim 1.

The '372 application discloses that content frames and advertisements frames can be sent to a user, wherein the advertisement frames can be randomly changed and sent at

different times. As shown in Figure 5, the '372 application discloses that the user 505 clicks on a hyperlink in the content frame, which causes a JAVA script in the content frame to notify the advertisement frame to stop displaying the advertisement in the advertisement frame. Further, the '372 application discloses that the content program module 510 can send a start advertisement display 512 to the advertisement program module 515.

However, as admitted in the outstanding Office Action the '372 application fails to disclose the step of creating a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames, and a display mode of another of the frames, as recited in amended Claim 1.

Further, as admitted in the outstanding Office Action, the '372 application fails to disclose that the frame page module is configured to receive a second URL supplied from the user terminal, the second URL including a second argument that includes at least part of the argument in the loading page, and to create the frame page specified in content of the plurality of frames to be displayed, as recited in Claim 1.

The Webmaster reference is directed to an online forum regarding JavaScript and AJAX. In particular, the Examiner has cited a posting by a online poster name "Tedster" entitled "Force Many Pages into Frames." In particular, this posting discusses a piece of JavaScript code that can be used to create a variable from a URL of a page and then pass that variable into a new location as a URL. As shown on page 13 of the Webmaster document including in the Office Action, the Webmaster reference discloses that a content URL can be obtained by parsing an original URL to obtain a substring, and then using that content URL as the frame source in specifying a frame set.

However, Applicants respectfully submit that the Webmaster reference fails to disclose creating a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames, and a display mode of

another of the frames, as required by Claim 1. Applicants respectfully submit that the Webmaster reference is silent regarding this limitation and that the Office Action on page 7 does not indicate how the Webmaster reference discloses this limitation, even though the bottom of page 6 of the Office Action admits that the combined teachings of the ‘369 and ‘372 applications fail to disclose this limitation. If the “document.URL” disclosed by the Webmaster reference is interpreted as the claimed argument, and the “contentURL” disclosed by the Webmaster reference is interpreted as the second argument, Applicants note that the Webmaster reference does not disclose that the argument (document.URL) is used to specify a display mode of another of the frames, where the argument also specifies information to be displayed in one of the frames, as required by Claim 1. Rather, the Webmaster reference merely discloses stripping off the substring following the question mark in the original URL.

Further, Applicants respectfully submit that the Webmaster reference fails to disclose that the document URL is contained within a loading page that is created. Rather, the Webmaster reference discloses that the “passpage” argument, which is equal to the “document.URL” is added to the string “master.html?” to create the top.location.href. However, it is unclear to Applicants what the corresponding loading page is within the Webmaster reference.

Further, Applicants note that the interpretation of the Webmaster reference with regards to the claimed first and second arguments is inconsistent with the teachings of the ‘372 application regarding the first and second arguments. As disclosed on pages 5 and 6, the Office Action states that “whereas the user clicks on a hyperlink (specifying frame content) in the content frame, the frame page displayed according to the advertisement display-mode specified in the loading page. The URL supplied from the user terminal can be a second URL, supplied from the user terminal, since the user can return back to the loading page (reference 517) and select another URL as shown in Fig. 5.” Thus, the Office Action notes

that the '372 application discloses that the user can return back to the loading page and select another URL. However, Applicants note that Claim 1 requires that the second URL that is supplied from the user terminal include a second argument that includes at least a part of the argument in the loading page. However, the two URLs disclosed by the '372 patent do not have that relationship. The second '372 URL does not include a second argument that includes at least part of the argument in a loading page, since the user merely returns back to the loading page to select another URL. In particular, Applicants note that the Webmaster reference does not disclose that the frame page module receives a second URL supplied from the user terminal, but that the Office Action relies on the '372 application as disclosing that limitation. However, as discussed above, Applicants respectfully submit that the teachings of the '372 application and the Webmaster reference are inconsistent regarding the second URL and the second argument, and the second argument's relationship to the argument recited in Claim 1. In the Webmaster reference, the second argument is extracted from the first argument, while in the '372 application, the user must go back to the loading page and click and select another URL, which is not related to the first URL. Thus, it is unclear to Applicants how the teachings of the '372 application and the Webmaster reference can be combined since if the '372 system is modified, the user would no longer select the second URL, since the second URL is simply derived from the first URL in the Webmaster reference. This would destroy the purpose of the '372 system.

Thus, no matter how the teachings of the '369 application, the '372 application, and the Webmaster reference are combined, the combination does not teach or suggest creating a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames and a display mode of another of the frames, as recited in Claim 1.

Further, Applicants respectfully submit that the combined teachings of the '369 application, the '372 application, and the Webmaster reference fails to disclose a frame page module configured to receive a second URL supplied from the user terminal, the second URL including a second argument that includes at least part of the argument in the loading page. As discussed above, the individual teachings of the Webmaster reference and the '372 application can not be combined to disclose this limitation.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established and that the rejection of Claim 1 (and all associated dependent claims) should be withdrawn.

Independent Claims 22 and 23 recite limitations analogous to the limitations recited in Claim 1. In particular, Claim 22 recites a loading page means for creating a loading page that contains an extracted argument, the extracted argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames, and a display mode of another of the frames. As discussed above, these limitations are not disclosed by the combined teachings of the '369 application, the '372 application, and the Webmaster reference. Claim 23 recites similar limitations. Accordingly, for the reasons stated above, Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established and the rejections of Claims 22 and 23 should be withdrawn.

Regarding the rejection of dependent Claims 6-9, 11-16, 19, and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103, Applicants respectfully submit that the '593 patent, the '443 patent, the '316 application, the '338 patent, the '699 application, the '479 application, the '261 application, and the '521 application fail to remedy the deficiencies of the '369 application, the '372 application, and the Webmaster reference, as discussed above. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent Claims 6-9, 11-16, 19, and 21 patentably define over any proper combination of the cited references.

The present amendment also sets forth new independent Claim 27 for examination on the merits. New Claim 27 is directed to an information providing apparatus for providing a Web page to a terminal based on a request from the terminal connected via a network, comprising: (1) a frame page creator configured to create the Web page, which includes multiple frame pages, which multiple frame pages include at least a menu frame, which displays a table of contents of information based on the request from the terminal, and a work frame, which displays the Web page corresponding to a selection from the menu frame, wherein the frame page creator includes a load-page module which, if there exists, as an argument in a first URL provided from the terminal, page designation information that specifies information to be viewed in the work frame, (a) sets a URL for the work frame to be the Web page designated by the page designation information, and (b) creates a load page with the page designation information being added, as an argument, to a URL for the menu frame; and (2) a frame-page module which receives the URL for the menu frame that is provided from the terminal based on the load page, and creates the menu frame with the work frame being selected, according to the argument included in the URL for the menu frame. New Claim 27 is supported by the originally filed specification and does not add new matter.¹

As discussed above, the '369 application is directed to a network navigation method including the steps of receiving page instructions for displaying a first web page, wherein the page instructions include frame instructions for displaying an application on the first web page. However, the '369 application fails to disclose a frame-page module which receives the URL for the menu frame that is provided from the terminal based on the load page, and creates the menu frame with the work frame being selected, according to the argument included in the URL for the menu frame, as recited in new Claim 27.

¹ See paragraphs 71, 72, 115, 129, and 134 of the published application.

The '372 application discloses that content frames and advertisements frames can be sent to a user, wherein the advertisement frames can be randomly changed and sent at different times. However, the '372 application fails to disclose a frame-page module which receives the URL for the menu frame that is provided from the terminal based on the load page, and creates the menu frame with the work frame being selected, according to the argument included in the URL for the menu frame, as recited in new Claim 27.

The Webmaster reference is directed to a piece of JavaScript code that can be used to create a variable from a URL of a page and then pass that variable into a new location as a URL. However, the Webmaster reference fails to disclose a frame-page module which receives the URL for the menu frame that is provided from the terminal based on the load page, and creates the menu frame with the work frame being selected, according to the argument included in the URL for the menu frame, as recited in new Claim 27.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that independent Claims 1, 22, 23, and 27 (and all associated dependent claims) patentably define over any proper combination of the cited references.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the above discussion, the outstanding grounds for rejection are believed to have been overcome. The application as amended herewith is believed to be in condition for formal allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

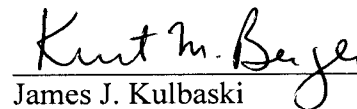
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A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kurt M. Berger", is written over a horizontal line.

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